TOPICS IN LONDON.

SOCIETY'S LATEST SENSATIONS. THE QUEEN'S DEEP INTEREST IN PRESIDENT GAR-FIELD-HER OWN EXPERIENCE WITH WOULD-BE ASSASSINS-HOW THE BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS WAS "CUT" BY HER MAJESTY AT THE MARLBOROUGH HOUSE GARDEN-PARTY-THE HOT WAVE IN LONDON-AN ETERNAL CONFLICT BE-TWEEN COMFORT AND "STYLE."

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, July 17 .- At the garden-party at Marlborough House on Thursday, the Queen gave a fresh proof of her deep sympathy with President Garfield. Hearing that Mr. Lowell was present, she sent for him in order to get from his own lips the latest news about the condition of the President, and to repeat to him in person her expressions of regret at the attempted assassination and her rejoleing over the good news which for some days past had been coming by cable. The people about the Queen say that in these reiterated manifestations of her good will to the President of the United States there is nothing ceremonious or formal or conventional. She talks and thinks of nothing else, was the remark of one of the Royal household. At first she was most painfully affected, or, if I may quote what was said as it was said, she was completely upset. Her own experience of such attempts has been frequent enough to make her susceptible, if she had no other reason for being susceptible. But it is not only the Queen who is concerned for the President. It is the woman who is fall of womanly sympathy for the wounded man. More than that. The Queen, as she knows very well, holds a place apart among sovereigns. She has nevertheless the pride and of race as strongly as any living sovereign, and shows it in all sorts of striking ways; almost grotesquely at times. It may be doubted whether she has not in one sense a much stronger feeling of solidarity with any one of the mediatized dukes and princes of Germany than with President Garfield. She undoubtedly has with the Emperor of Germany or with the Emperor of Russia, deep as is the political gulf between them. But the Queen is acquainted with public life, and knows that of all rulers on the face of the earth the Oneen of England and the President of the United States have the most right to feel safe from the assassin. And it is said that not even the attacks directed against herself have seemed to her so purposeless and inexplicable, whether politically or otherwise, as this last outrage, of which an American President came so near being the victim. She could understand, if one may use such a phrase, why the Socialists of Germany or the Nihilists of Russia should attempt the life of the sovereign of those countries. Cowardly and brutal as Socialists and Nihilists are, they at least had a motive, and acted on it-a motive not less intelligible for being detestable. But neither in her case nor in that of President Garfield did any similar motive exist. They two alone, in her opinion, stand now together as having been in peril of life from purely wanton outrage. There is a tie between them such as exists between no other two rulers in all the world. And to considerations of this sort the Queen is said by those most intimate with her to be peculiarly sensitive. It is not difficult to conceive of these two meeting, as they very well may some day, and taking each other's hands and looking into each other's eyes with a meaning quite unutterable by all the world beside. Without dwelling on it, it is enough to say that out of all these commingled emotions and mutual sympathies the messages which have come from the Queen have a genuineness and an intense sincerity for which hardly a parallel can be found. An incident of a very different sort occurred at

this same garden-party. You will recollect that when the engagement between the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Ashmead Bartlett became known it was stated that the Queen had opposed it. She had sent a strong remonstrance to the Baroness. Zealous friends of the Baroness denied this; indeed, the assiduity with which the contradiction was circulated was one reason why the story was so generally credited. Then one heard that the Queen's displeasure had again been signified at the time of the marriage, and this also course denied no less vehemently than the first. What occurred on Thursday may be considered to put the matter beyond doubt. Lady Burdett-Contts was "cut" by the Queen. The expression is not, I suppose, strictly applicable to the withdrawal of Royal favor from a subject. Perhaps it is not even decorous. But what happened was this: The Queen stood, as usual, with a vacant space in front of her; a space into which no mortal presumes to set foot without signal from her Majesty. Lady Burdett-Coutts was seen ad-vancing through the crowd—for crowd there was to the inner hem of the outer circle, with intent to place herself beneath the eyes of the Queen, and so secure that recognition which would her to approach the sovereign, and give, as she hoped, some visible token to the world that she was once more in her Majesty's good graces. Many saw the Baroness's movement. The Queen saw it, and what her Majesty did on seeing it was to turn her royal back on the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and walk smartly off to another part of the grounds. The act was done too publicly and in too marked a way to leave any doubt of its meaning. Indeed, it has always been said the Queen would never forgive what she thought the scandal of this marriage. She holds strict views on such subjects, of which she has many a time given proof; and of which she has now given one more at the Baroness Burdett-Coutts's expense. Still, with reference to the same garden-party, I cull the following from a society journal:

"Her Majesty the Queen honored Mme. Nilsson with the gracious distinction of retaining her quite ten minutes in a conversation, as I am informed, of the most flattering and condescending kind."

Who after reading this will affirm that the age of -well, let us say loyalty, has gone out? Or that the author of "Ginx's Baby" is alone entitled to bear the name which has, by his and other help, achieved a world-wide fame?

Ever since the first hot Tuesday, a fortnight ago, the weather has been more than ever the topic of conversation. Londoners who lived through that and last Friday speak of their continued presence on this planet with pride. It certainly has been hot, I believe the thermometer-men say hotter than within the memory of this generation. One day 95° in the shade, another 98°, are very respectable figures. But the truth is that the heat has been far more endurable than the ordinary heat of London with the thermometer at 75°. Not once during these two torrid weeks it been heavy or muggy-if there be such a word "muggy" usable otherwise than colloquially. The air has been clear and dry and light-a very different atmosphere from the glutinous fluid usually supplied to Londoners at this time of year. For people who are not actually obliged to be at work in the sun at midday, the heat is positively tonic. Whether we owe it to the King of the Sandwich Islands or to the comet, men whose work is mental are much the better for it. The King, say his courtiers, carries a supply of royal weather about with him. In the matter of dress, he condescends to the prejudices of the company in which he puts

A little more such weather and those prejudices would have some of the stiffness taken out of them. With the mercury close to the hundreds, the Philistine goes about London in tightly buttoned black coat and chimney-pot hat and woollen trowsers. For that matter, everybody is a Philistine, Sunday "swells" excepted. Not a few of the gilded youth array themselves in light-colored garments, and white hats are common enough, though always orthodox in shape, and a very good safeguard against sun they The Duke of Sutherland wore white linen at Marlborough House. He. perhaps, had profhis American experience. A Duke, of course, may do anything. Yet society still thrills with horror as it remembers the bold young nobleman of lesser rank who one day walked into Brooks's in a suit similar to the Duke's but crowned by a flat straw hat with a red ribbon. Sometimes an Anglo-Indian ventures into St. James's st. with a puggaree on his head, but I never heard of another case where straw was worn and the wearer survived, unless he were a hansom-cab driver. It may yet happen that the London Jehu

will set the fashion for his patrons. He has been sporting of late the kufieh-if that he the way to spell it-which is nothing more than a yard or two of porous stuff, silk or cotton or linen, wound about his hat and hanging over the back of the neck. The East is the parent of it, but it is common, if I remember, in the West also; meaning by the West, New-York,

By way of improving matters, we are threatened with a water famine, as Paris is. The mere threat serves the turn of the contractors for sprinkling the streets, and seems to them a sufficient excuse for retiring to private life. They did not even wait for the excuse. Never have the streets been so scantily sprinkled as during this heated term. On Sundays they are not sprinkled at all; nor have they been within my recollection. I suppose it is thought wrong, and I hope the Sabbatarian finds Sanday dust agree with his lungs. Of late the water-cart men have joined the Saturday afternoon movement, and from noon of Saturday till some variable hour on Monday the streets of this metropolis are left unwatered. The heathen in Paris and other cities of the Continent, with their accustomed want of religious feeling, insist upon cleanliness even on days set apart for godliness.

CHANGES AT BOOTH'S THEATRE.

PLAYS WHICH THE MANAGEMENT HOPES TO BRING

OUT THIS WINTER-POPULAR PRICES-HOW THE BUILDING HAS BEEN IMPROVED. John Stetson was found at Booth's Theatre the

other afternoon busily superintending the labors of some workmen in the orchestra.

"I shall open August 29," he said when asked about his plans for the season, "and the theatre will be run with stars and special combinations. Exactly what I shall open with has not been definitely determined as yet. 'The World' will be put on for the last two weeks in September. Edwin Booth will play here through October. Following him, Rossi, the Italian tragedian, will pear for two weeks. His repertory includes Macbeth,' 'King Lear,' 'Othello,' 'Romeo and Juliet,' and 'Hamlet.' Rossi comes over under his own management, and will play in Boston, and in fact all over the country, as well as here. He will play with an American company. I think all foreign stars will carry out the same idea, for it is altogether too expensive and too risky for them to
bring over their own companies. In the latter part
of November and December there will be general
business. Very likely I shall introduce something
of the pantomine order about Christmas, with a
barlesque opening and pantomine finish. Through
January Mary Anderson will play her usual
reperiory here, including 'Romeo and Juliet,' 'Parthenia,' 'Bianea,' 'Meg Merrilies,'
The Countes in 'Love,' and 'Ion,' her
last addition. Then the Boston Ideal Opera
Campany will be here in the course of the season,
although the exact time is not yet determined. It
is very probable, teo, that Florence will come. Another probability is that a new piece—a companion
to 'The World'—which will be produced at the
Drury Lane Theatre August 1, may be brought out play with an American company. I think all forto 'The World'—which will be produced at the Drury Lane Theatre August 1, may be brought out

Drury Lane Theatre Auguster here in the winter,"
"How about the prices?" was asked.
"I intend to have special popular prices," said Mr. Steison. "Now this theatre has never had a mr. Steison. "Now this theatre has never had a perallar patronage, because there has never "I intend to have special popular prices," said Mr. Steison. "Now this theatre has never had a good, regular patronage, because there has never been a regular price. Other places have their special patrons, but this has been a sort of job theatre. People have never known what to expect here in the wav of prices. My price for the entire lower floor will be \$1, including the orchestra chairs. The price for a seat in the first balcony will be 75 cents, for the second 50, and for the third 25. These are split prices, you see, between the rates of the best of the other theatres, like Wallack's and the Union Square, and the rates at the Grand Opera House. I offer a medium between seats at one for \$1.50, or at the other for 75 cents. When there are special attractions here, as a great star like Booth, the price for the lower floor will be raised to \$1.50 and the first balcony \$1. The two upper balconies will remain unchanged. My idea is to cater to the popular taste, and I wish to retain the 50 cent and 25 cent patrons."

It is understood that if satisfactory arrangement.

atrons,"
It is understood that if satisfactory arrangements
an be made with the Kiralfys, this It is understood that it satisfactory arrangements can be made with the Kiralfys, this theatre will be opened with "Michael Strogoff." Mademoiselle Rhea, of the Theatre Francais, may also appear here. It was learned that Mary Anderson's principal support will be J. B. Studley and William Harris, while Mr. Levick will appear with Booth and Miss Katherine Rogers with Rossi. Several noticeable changes are in progress, at the and William Harris, while Mr. Levick will appear with Booth and Miss Katherine Rogers with Rossi. Several noticeable changes are in progress at the theatre. A marble floor has been laid down in the flobby at the Twenty-third-st, entrance, and the boxoffice, which was formerly built out on the right, has been changed, and is now set back on the left of the entrance, thus giving an additional amount of room. Above the eight doors separating the inner from the outer lobby is a gorgeous display of colored glass, which appears also over the doors into the body of the house. The woodwork is to be light in hue, Mr. Stetson's idea being to make the place as cheerful as possible and to avoid anything like a sembre appearance. Opposite the Twenty-third-st, entrance in the inner lobby will be two ladies' cloak-rooms and behind them a large ladies' reception-room, which are new features in theatrical arrangements. About eighteen feet of the stage has been cut off in front. In the space thus obtained are placed 100 maroon plush arm-chairs. These are separated front. In the space thus obtained are placed 100 maroon plush arm-chairs. These are separated from the other seats by an ornamental brass rading. An elaborate new lambrequin of crimson and gold will hang across the upper part of the proscenium arch, and the cartains will be newly bordered. Regiding, painting and a general rejuvenation are actively in progress, and meanwhile Mr. Stetson is a man of many cares. man of many cares.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.

Correspondence of The Cleveland Leader.

Post Boy, July 21.—This little station on the Cleveland and Marietta Railroad, Just three miles south of Newcomerstown, is located on the spot where a bloody murder was committed over half a century ago, and, in fact, it derives its name from the occupation of the murdered victim, be being a "post boy" or mail carrier. The circumstances of this tragedy may be of interest to the readers of The Leader from the fact that the perpetrator of the crime was the first and only man who ever paid the death penalty within the limits of Tuscarawas County.

William Cartwell, a young man about eighteen years old, carried the United States mail on horseback from Coshocton to West Chester, and travelled what is now.

Tuscarawas county.

William Cartwell, a young man about eighteen years old, carried the United States mail on horseback from Coshocton to West Chester, and travelled what is now known as the old Cadiz road. On the 9th day of September, 1825, he was shot by a highwayman, who pillaged the moil bag and made his escape. A man named Johnson, who was hunting in the vicinity, heard the report of the rifle, and on repairing to the spot was horrifled on discovering the licless remains of young Cartwell lying by the roadside. He raised the alarm and aroused the whole neighborhood, which was soon laboring under the most intense excitement. In their mad frenzy the neighborhood, which was soon laboring under the most intense excitement. In their mad frenzy the neighbors accused Johnson of the crime, and he was arrested and confined in the jail at New-Philadelphia. Johnson protested his innocence, and told the sheriff that, as soon as he emerged from the wood soon after hearing the shot, he caught a glimpse of the murderer as he made his escape, and he averred his ability to detect him in a crowd, be it ever so large. Accordingly the whole male population of the county was requested to report at the jail in New-Philadelphia on a certain day, and there be examined by Johnson, in order, if possible, to detect the guilty party. About three handred responded to the request on the appointed day, and by some strange infatuation the guilty man appeared among them, probably carlous to know the result, little dreaming of the danger. The men were arranged in two flies facing each other, and Johnson passed between the ranks, carefully scrutinizing every feature that met his gaze. All at once he stopped suddenly and seemed rooted to the spot. He fixed his eyes on a man named John Funston, and, in thunder tones, yelled out, "That is gaze. All at once he stopped suddenly and seemed rooted to the spot. He fixed his eyes on a man named John Funston, and, in thunder tones, yelled out, "That is gaze. All at once he stopped suddenly and seemed

THE CLERKS HALF-HOLIDAY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: This I believe is the era of complaints. The clerk, the salesman and mechanic are all striving after shorter hours of labor, and with a very fair degre of success. If you take a walk through our business thoroughfares on Saturday afternoon you will be struck with the noliday appearance they present. Many of the employers have acceded to the demands of their em-ployes and close their stores at noon. Others do so at or 2 p. m. As a clerk, I must rejoice at the liberal spirit thus displayed. It is not, therefore, against the employers that I shall direct my attacks, but against the clerks themselves, who, as soon as their shops or offices are closed, ramble around clothing stores, shoe stores and the like, and do their own shopping. From where I the like, and do their own shopping. From where I stand at this moment, at 4 p. m., I can see fifteen or twenty of them, in all the pomposity of a privileged class, making purchases just as unconcernedly as if they had a long afternoon at their command, looking at us with contempt for having to walt upon them after their business hours, occasionally interspersing in their conversation such remarks as: "I wouldn't be in such a business for anything." "Too long hours to suit me!" You will even find them at 8 or 9 p. m. still shopping and denouncing all employers who refuse to close their places at 3 p. m. If the clerks who enjoy indi-holiday on Saturday are really anxious to benefit the whole class, let them stop purchasing after their establishments are closed.

New-York July 23, 1881.

SUMMER DAYS IN ITALY.

THE BATHING SEASON AT LEGHORN. OCIETY AND COMMERCE-TEN MONTHS OF DULNES SUCCEEDED BY A BRILLIANT SEASON IN JULY AND AUGUST-PECULIARITIES OF ITALIAN BATH-ING ESTABLISHMENTS-A GOOD REASON FOR KEEPING NEAR THE SHORE-WAYS AND CUS-TOMS OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COLONY-PRO-FOUND SOLICITUDE FOR THE WELFARE OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] LEGHORN, Italy, July 11 .- Leghorn, or, as the Itahans call it, Liverne, is the only fairly large city in Italy that does not swarm with tourists the year round. Sightseers generally leave Leghorn off their lists for ten months in the year, and only visit it during the bathing season, which lasts through July and August. The reason is that from September till the end of June there is nothing for a tourist to do when he gets to Leghorn except to go to sleep. There are no churches, picture galleries nor statues in the town worth looking at, and the only monument of any consequence is about fourteen mile out at sea, erected to commemorate a certain naval battle between the Livornese and some Moors, which resulted very unpleasantly, as a base-ball critic would put it, for the "visiting team." It seems a queer thing that a monument should be set up in such a place, and though without doubt the builders knew what they were doing when they located it nineteenth century people can hardly repress the thought that the location chosen was better adapted for the erection of a home for the aged and used-up barnacles than for the planting of a historical monu-

In her role of a commercial city Leghorn is the third port of the Kingdom, and does a passably good business with all the countries of the world; and her trade with America is very heavy indeed. It is a fortunate thing for Leghorn that there is such a country as America, with an enormous hankering after olive oil, old rags, Carrarr marble and candied citron. It is unfor mate, however, that the Leghorn merchants have come to think that they have not only a good thing in their American trade, but also a sure thing; for sometimes they make mistakes like that of the woman in the fable whose avarice led her to wring the neck of her golden-egg-laying goose. An instance of this near-sighted policy occurred last year in connection with that very sticky substance, candied citron. Several of the Leghorn merchants, seeing that times were very prosperous in America, and anticipating that in the ensning twelve months there would be a large consumption in America of pies, cakes and puddings made wholly or in part of candied citron, combined and cornered about all of the citron in the Leghorn market. Then they fixed the price, lower than which they would not sell an ounce. They stuck to their price, and the citron stuck to them, and in a few months Leghorn was full of candied citron that could be bought for less than the cost of the raw materials used in its manufacture. Meanwhile, some inventive genius in America, probably a brother to the man who makes Jamaica rum out of old boots and water, set at work making candied citron out of cucumbers and cantelope melous, and the result may be a considerable curtailing of a very important branch of Leghorn's trade.

"THE SEASON" AT LEGHORN.

But though Leghorn is for ten months in the year given up to uninteresting and very slow commercial transactions, there are the months of July and August during which it brightens up wonderfully, and becomes the gayest city in Italy. Leghorn is the fashionable watering place of Italy, and Viareggio, which is perhaps the most popular summer resort in Italy, is in no respect a rival to it. Italians who can afford Leghorn choose it, and leave Viareggio to those of fi, there pockets. So if a tourist wants to find out how Italians of the highest social standing look, dress, live and enjoy themselves when they have their best clothes and company manners on, he agreed to the second the second time of the place one goes to the piers. From half-past 7 till 9 in the evening it is fashionable to dine upon the street by the seashore, and a great many handsome turnouts are to be seen. People who do not own carriages hire comfortable little open carriages from the hack-stands, about one frame and a half an hour,

America good Catholics behaved themselves in a proper manner on Sundays, and that he did not see thy European Catholics should not be compelled to do the same. It seemed to strike him as a very unfair thing that American Catholics should be obliged to behave better than their brethren and sisters this side the Atlantic. He urged the Head of the Church to issue an encyclical letter, calling for a more correct keeping of Sundays. But I don't think the let-ter was ever written. The Pope knew very well that such a letter would no no good. I am sure the Italians would pay little attention to such a letter, for now that they are free to do as they please they bestow small reverence on priests, and give small heed to

CHEAP RENTS IN A DESIRABLE QUARTER. The summer life at Leghorn centres in a district just outside the city gates, that extends for about two miles along the seashore. The locality is most enchanting. There is a magnificent street running parallel to the seashore, with handsome villas and apartment houses on the one side, and the sea on the other side, the sea now and then hidden from view by beautiful little gardens and groves, which are the property of the city. The street is as smooth and well kept as one of the Central Park drives, and it is no wonder that the people who roll along this street in their elegant carriages look happy, even to the verge of imbecility. The villas along the way are all of them handsome, and some of them look fit to be the residences of kings. They are, as a rule, occupied by their respective owners, The apartment houses are rented to the first respectable applicants with whom their owners can come to terms. Italians consider the rents of these apartments very dear, but it strikes me that they are very low indeed. A house with a kitchen, dining-room, parior, two bedrooms and a servant's room costs from 15 to 20 francs a day, and larger houses cost from these prices up to 50 and 75 francs. A family of a dozen persons, and there are many families of that size m Italy, to live nicely would require a house costing about 50 francs, which, to speak exactly, is equal to \$9 65. Taking into consideration that the houses are handsome and that they are handsomely furnished, and are delivered all ready for housekeeping, the price seems small enough. I fancy New-Yorkers would be glad to find equally good accommodations for double the money. Besides the villas and apartment-houses, there are of course numerous hotels. The ordinary hotel charge is 12 francs a day for complete pension, which means bed and board. People who are fond of complete pension and the table d'hote say that the Livornese landlords are very good of their kind. An enterprising Leghorn gentleman who has beome fabulously rich in the Carrara marble trade is erecting a new hotel which it is said may possibly

be kept on the American plan, if anybody can found to keep it on that plan. The hotel will be unusually large and it will be one of the handsomest in all Europe. The builder intends to spend several nillion francs upon it. I have no idea, however, that it will be a success if it is conducted in any other manner than the one to which the people have become accustomed.

BATHING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. People who resort at Leghorn during the season spend much of their time at the bathing establishments. These establishments are entirely different from anything seen in America. At American beaches when the tide is low the bathing-houses are

ments are so located that to get from the dressingroom to the water is only a matter of going down a flight of three or four steps. The provisions for modest bathing are even carried so far that a prudent bather can spend all of her hour in perfect seclusion splashing about with the same abandon that she would display in her little tin bath-tub in her own home. The sea bottom about the Leghorn establishments s not sandy, but rocky, and advantage is taken of this rocky bottom in the building of the establish ments. The best of them are built on stone piers, which extend a long way out into the sea and branch off here and there, according as the sea bottom permits. The tops of the piers are covered with a perfectly smooth cement, which is kept remarkably clean. The piers do not rise high out of the water. Indeed, they are so low that in rough weather the waves break over their more exposed portions. The dressing-rooms are arranged along the sides of the piers, and are classified to meet the

different aquatic powers of the bathers. Swimmers

go to one part of a pier, and those who cannot swim

stay nearer to the shore. The charge for the use of a

dressing-room is one frane an hour, and if two or more persons use the same room they pay no more

than a frane an hour for all. If a room is taken by

tide, and as a consequence the bathing establish-

the month the cost per bath is even less. The bathers dress about as unbecomingly as they do in America. The water of the Mediterranean is considered to be very good for bathing. It is wonderfully salt and buoyant, and it is a few degrees warmer than ocean water. But people accustomed to bathing in the Atlantic miss the big rollers that come upon the ocean beaches. Here the waves are very choppy. In rough weather they come upon the bather from all directions, except from the shore, and he has to be very quick in the management of his mouth if he attempts to hold a conversation with his fellow-bathers. It is anything but pleasant to swallow a bucketful of the Mediterranean water, or even a glassful of it. Salt mackerel juice is a very mild and palatable drink in comparison with it. I noticed that few of the bathers swam far out from shore, and was told that the reason of it was that generally there is a wholesome dread of the doglishes. I saw one of these doglishes a few days ago caught near the shore, and he was certainly an ugly fellow. His mouth was terrible to look upon and I readily gave credence to the opinion of the man who harpeoned him: "He'd make such a hole in a fellow that a shipcarpenter would be puzzled to patch it up."

lost their lives by reason of doglishes. ATTRACTIONS OF THE LEGHORN PIERS. Only a small portion of the stone piers is given up to dressing-rooms. The establishments have other functions beside that of furnishing bathing facilities. They have each a restaurant, a cafe, a large ball-room, a beer gallery, and areas covered with awnings where people may sit and take the sea air.

The restaurants are good and the prices are moderate. A fine lunch is given for 212 francs, just 48 cents, including wine. There will be soup, a dish of meat garnished with vegetables and a good supply of fruit and cheese. Or, if one prefers to order by the card, he can get an enormous quantity of excellent feed for 75 cents or a dollar. The prices of such articles as are supplied by the cafe are delightfully reasonable. A cup of black coffee with a drop of brandy in it, or without the brandy if one likes it better, costs 25 centimes, or 5 cents; an ice cream costs 30 centimes, or 6 mts; a glass of beer 25 centimes, a brandy and seltzer with ice

a great many handsome turnouts are to be seen. People who do not own carriages hire comfortable little open carriages from the back-stands. These cost about one franc and a half an hour, and if a person is mean enough he can hire for even less. This year the Leghorn hackmen are in a very sorrowful mood because a great deal of their work has been taken from them by the new horse-car line. The Livornese call it the bramei, which is as near as they can get to the English trainway. At about 9 o'clock in the evening the people begin to congregate at the eats lishments, and from that heur till midnight the piers are crowded with jolly, well-dressed people of a dozen different nationalities. A person may hear a great many different languages spoken at one of these establishments of an evening, Italian as a matter of coarse, and then French, German, Grek, English and Turkish, and very likely others.

THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COLONY

There is a very large English so large that it has a society of its own, to say nothing of its two churches, one of the Church of England, and the other a Scotch Presbyterian. Any night in the week, excepting Sunday, numerous representatives of this colony are to be found at one of the establishments, and if one wants to hear a little quiet, inoffensive gossip he should by all means hitch his chair up toward their corner. The colony is not so large but that the members keep pretty well posted in regard to everything concerning it, and it seems to be a

thing concerning it, and it seems to be a rule of the colony established by usage that what one member of the colony knows should be made common property. I am bound to say, however, that the colonists are so eminently respectable the gossip does not have a very piquant flavor. For real, an adulterated scandal one must go to the English-speaking people of Florence. An English-speaking person who has spent a year in Florence, provided, of course, that she has improved her opportunities, is a most accomplished scandal-monger. If there is a weak spot in a lady's pedigree, her character, her reputation, her domestic relations, or even her wardrobe, twenty-four hours is long enough for her to remain in Florence.

"WHEN THE SHIP COMES IN."

"WHEN THE SHIP COMES IN."

There is a great commotion in the English-speaking colony at Leghern when one of America's nu merous and magnificent men-of-war sails into port. The young ladies call the officers "candles." They mean, I suppose, to convey the idea that they serve to light up the social gloom that sometimes falls over the colony. Perhaps too they have in mind that these same officers are terrible heart-breakers, and that they go from port to port leaving the your young ladies who have come in contact with their flames sadly singed in respect to their affections. If this is what they mean when they cail the officers "candles," they should harden the hearts and not make moths of themselves. I am sorry to say that they are not always wise enough to do this. When the ship comes in the colonists who do not themselves "entertain" look to those who have large houses and large means to give receptions, balls and garden parties; and they are never disappointed. In summer time the garden party is "the thing," and I am told that the Legarden party is the thing," and I am told that the Legarden parties are equalled by few and excelled by none. Of course, the officers return favors by giving a hop on board ship. The young ladies complain that their good dresses are apt to smeil of tar, pitch and turpentine after one of these hops, and they allege that the plum duff and other delicacies which are served at the collations are a trifle too rich and indigestible; nevertheless they regard the hops as the events of the social season. Just now the colonists are looking forward to the arrival of the man-of-war Trenton, which calls here for a few days prior to going to France to take on board such of the descendants of Lafayette as desire to avail themselves of the proffer of a journey in state across the ocean. ceptions, balls and garden parties; and they are

ocean.

This year the season at Leghern opens tardily. This year the season at Leghern opens tardily. There were not many strangers in the city at the beginning of July, but they are arriving now in numbers, and by the middle of the month there will be the usual concourse. August will be the gay month of the season. Among the attractions for that month are the races of the Leghorn Jockey Club, and a regatta in the harbor, to insure the success of which his Majesty the King contributes the principal prize.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, July 30.-Lieutenant-Comander George D. B. Glidden has been ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to the United States steamship Richmond; Lieutenant-Commander Felix McCurley to the United States receiving-ship Wabash, separated from the sea by a wide expanse of sand, which those who bathe are obliged to traverse in going to the water and returning to their dry clothes. There are many ladies and then an occasional gentleman who dread this double trip in the presence of a large company of spectators. At Leghorn there is no perceptible rise and fall of the August 4; Cadet Engineers O. B. Shallenberger and Gus

TOPICS IN PARIS.

STATE AFFAIRS OF INTEREST.

HOW THE FETE OF THE REVOLUTION WAS OBSERVED -ITS UNPOPULARITY WITH THE ARISTOCRACY-ROYALISTS PRIVATELY ADMITTING THE HOPE-LESSNESS OF THEIR CAUSE-GENERAL SKOBE-LEFF'S MISSION-SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PRO-POSED CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN EMPERORS-WOES AND GRIEV-ANCES OF THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH-THE HISTORY OF GAMBETTA'S SEAL BING.

OM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Paris, July 15.-The fete of yesterday was brilliant as bunting, pyrotechnics and a grand review could make it. It was essentially a Republican one, and the polychrome aspect of the Capital was entirely due to individual, local and municipal efforts. The City of Paris did a great deal; the Government folded its arms and looked on approvingly. State action was only visible at the military spectacle in the Bois de Boulogne. The shows of the day were so spread about that there was little inconvenient crowding anywhere. "Society? ignored yesterday's celebration, except in the quarter of the town where rich foreigners are numerous. The Boulevards Haussmann and Malesherbes, which are on a par with New-York's Fifth-ave, in regard to "style" and the fashionable pretensions of the inhabitants, gave no sign of rejoicing There was hardly a window in the aristoerat. amansions of the Fauboug St. Germain that was not shut up. But those who closed them were not insensible to the futility of their counter-manifestation.

I spent the evening of the 13th at the house of an English lady bearing one of the most ancient titles in the peerage. She has hired the Hotel Pozzo de Borgo, where she spends a month or five weeks every year. The rent is fabulously high. This mansion is not inferior in size, grandeur of aspect or internal luxury to Stafford House, the London abode of the Duke of Sutherland. Its noble tenant was surrounded, the other evening, by the De Janzes, De Choiseuils, De Larochefoucaulds, De Jancourts and many intimate friends of the Comte and Comtesse de Paris. As she is in very deep mourning, there was no dancing and very little music. Conversation was animated, and the principal theme on which it ran the fete of the morrow. Many of the titled personages around me openly held the opinion that the Republic is the only possible Government in France. It would be idle, they contended with a small minority of the guests, to at-They told me at Legnorn that several people had tempt to set up any other, the mass of the nation being averse to monarchy. This was admitted by Dukes, Comtes and Marquises, who in public hoist the white flag and wear Chamberdist emblems on the festival of St. Henri.

A MEETING OF RIVALS.

Grevy and Gambetta met at the review yesterday for the first time since the rejection by the Senate of the Bardoux bill. They at first were a little constrained. The President of the Chamber, when he had taken his seat beside the President of the Republic, removed his hat from his head and kept a field-glass to his eye. For more than three quarters of an hour he appeared intent upon his survey of the troops. But the rim of the glass on which the sun beat fiercely became so hot that he let it suddenly drop. Grevy made some pleasant and friendly observation, which broke the ice. After the review they went to smoke behind the State tribune, and to imbibe cooling drinks,

IMPERIAL DIPLOMACY. General Skobeleff has given the slip to all the journalists who were intent upon interviewing him. He came here stealthily and went away secretly four days ago. The object of his visit to Paris was to scare the French Government. The Emperor William has made an appointment shortly to meet the Emperor Francis Joseph. Diplomacy, French, English, Italian, and, it may be, Russian, would be glad to know with what distinct object the meeting has been agreed upon. Whenever these two sovereigns have met to exchange ideas, troubles arose in the parts of Europe in which either one or both of them were interested in seeing grave disturbances. General Skobeleft, who saw here the leading political men now in office, told them he believed that Germany saw in the North African troubles, which the Tunisiau expedition has brought upon France, an opportunity to strike a blow, and wanted before she struck it to make sure of Austrian cooperation. His object in 'propounding this belief was to bring about an entente cordiale between the Republic headed by Grevy and Russian autoeracy, and to obtain the assent of the French Government to an extradition treaty which Prince Orloft has not been able to negotiate. What Skobeleff aimed at was to get the Czar completely into Socialists and Nihilists. But he found that M. Socialists and Minings. But he found that M. Bartbelemy St. Hilaire did not lend a willing ear to his representations. The Foreign Minister does not suspect Prince Bismarck of harboring sinister designs against France. He counts him a clear-headed and far-sighted statesman, and therefore incapable of wantonly trying to destroy or cripple a nation which is one of the greatest factors of European civilization.

nation which is one of the greatest factors of European civilization.

General Skobeleft when here kept stadionsly out of the way of interviewers. His address was only known to Frince Orloft, who hired a lodging for him. When he made calls he explained that his sejourn here would be too short for him to receive visitors, and that his novements were uncertain. I wanted to see him about an English friend who went some months ago to Merv and has not been heard of since he got into the Russian part of Central Asia. But neither at the Elysee, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the Prefecture of Police could I ascertain the General's whereabouts. The German Ambassador, I am told, had also a fruitless hunt after him, and only knew by a telegram from Cologne when he had left Paris. When here Skobeleft dined with the Grand Duke Nicholas and with the Duchess of Edinburgh. with the Duchess of Edinburgh.

A GRIEVANCE FORGOTTEN IN TRAGEDY. Apropos of the Duchess of Edinburgh, her friends here think she has grown ten years older since the assassination of the Czar Alexander II. During ber recent visit to Paris she lived in a very retired manaer in the Rue d'Albe, which is at the Chaillot side of the Champs Elysees. Formerly she greatly took to heart her position at the English court. The Princess Christian, the Marchioness of Lorne and Princess Beatrice took precedence of her. This she considered a grievance of sufficient magnitude to embitter her life. It was vainly explained to her that women in England are supposed never to descend below the rank to which they are born, in marrying, and that her own status was according to the terms of her wedding contract to be regu-lated according to the etiquette of the Court of St. James. Her terrible n'isfortune—for she was deeply attached to the late Czar, and he to her—has deeply attached to the late Czar, and he to her—has cpened her eyes to the futile nature of the gr.evance which got on her nerves and rendered England unendurable to her. The Duchess feels as if she had provoked chastisement, and almost seems to court humiliation. None of her children were with her when she was at the Hotel d'Albe. She ran over here for a change and to see intimate friends of the late Czarina who reside in Paris.

One of her own close friends, of whom she saw a good deal, is the daughter of M. Musyras, the Ottoman Ambassador to the Court of St. James. This lady has married one of the Bebescos Her sisterm-law is the Duchess de Brancovano, the accomplished amateur planist.

plished amateur planist.

GAMBETTA'S SEAL RING. Le Grelot, a comic journal, has an anecdote about

Gambetta which was related to a member of its staff by the influential and somewhat eccentric Sir John Bennett, of Cheapside, who furnishes chrononeters to the British navy. When Gambetta was residing in the Chausse d'Antin, Sir John called on him to express his admiration of his genius and sympathy for the illustrious tribune, and to crave permission to present a substantial token of both sentiments. Gambetta was "willing." Sir John asked whether it should be a ring or a chronometer. A ring," said the great orator, " because when I wear it it will be often before my eyes." "Good!" quoth his visitor, "and now for the motto?"

"Vouloir c'est pouvoir," replied Gambetta. Sir John
asked him to write it down—a request at once complied with. But the lapidary to whom the task of
engraving the stone set in the ring was intrusted
only saw the first and last words of the dictum.
When Sir John received the ring he found on the
signet only "Fouloir pouvoir." He consulted by
letter the French tribune to know whether the
error should be corrected. Gambetta wrote back to
say that it should not, the engraving as it stood
being very droll. "Vouloir c'est pouvoir" means,
"To will is to be able." "Vouloir pouvoir" is, "I
want power." quoth his visitor, "and now for the motto ?"

which the motto was written by him for the wor-shipful maker of chronometers in Cheapside.

THE NEED OF MORE WATER.

COMMISSIONER THOMPSON'S REPORT. THE WORK OF A GREAT DEPARTMENT-BILLS THAT SHOULD HAVE BECOME LAWS-DANGERS THAT THREATEN THE CITY.

Commissioner Thompson, of the Department of Public Works, yesterday sent to the Mayor his report of the work of the department for the quarter ending June 30. The expenditures have been \$660,135 57, and for the past ix months \$1,057,327 88. The report deals largely with the water supply. The Commissioner says that during the whole quarter the supply at the head of the aqueduct was greater than the aqueduct could carry, from two to sixteen inches of water, or an average of 210,000,000 gallons a day running to waste over the Croton dam. Other points of the report are as follows:

For the further distribution of water, 9,422 lineal feet of pipes were laid, and seventy-seven fire hydrants set. The high service works at Nineticths 1. and Ninth-ave, and at High Bridge are pumping and furnishing 11,000,000 gallons of water a day. A new engine is recommended for the works at High Bridge by which a saving of \$5,865 a rear can be made in fuel and oil, paying for the cost of the engine in a little over four years.

During the cool weather to the middle of June a fair head of water was manutained, but since hot weather set in the pressures have been reduced by excessive consumption, so that in many houses the water does not rise within one story of the usual height, causing many complaints. People should understand that no improvement in the water service can be had without an additional conduit for bringing more water to the city. The acqueduct has been used to its full capacity for seven or cight years, while the city has grown 300,000 or 400,000 in population. Under the circumstances it may be considered an achievement in the management of the supply that abundant water is still delivered in every house, and without the measure for the supply that grown 360,000 or 400,000 in population. Under the dis-tinustances it may be considered an achievement in the management of the supply that abundant water is still delivered in every house, and without the measure for the suppression of waste commenced five years are, and steadily paraued and extended, it would be impossible now to deliver water throughout the city even on the lower floors. Four hundred and forty-three additional water metres were set, and on June 36 there were 4,658 metres in use.

Authority is needed to control and limite waste in pri-vate houses, but a bill authorizing a simple appliance for that purpose, without the necessity or annoyance of en-tering houses, failed to become a law.

NEED OF A NEW AQUEDUCT. I must, in this part of my report relating to the city's water supply, express regret and concern at the failure of the bill introduced in the Legislature to authorize the construction of another aqueduct. As the head of the department to which are intrusted the immense public and private interests involved in the maintenance of an adequate water supply for the city, I feel it a duty to express to you, on behalf of their interests as well as personally, my sincere acknowledgments for the patient and intelligent labor which you have bestowed upon the intelligent labor which you have bestowed upon the study of this question, and the generous aid you have given to my efforts to secure proper legislation to enable upon the proper legislation to enable upon the proper legislation to the provisions relating to appropriations and expenditures. In accordance with your views, it received your hearty approval, and that of the Controller, the Counsel to the Corporation, the Health Department, the public press, the Board of Pire Underwriters, and of other corporate bodies and citizens representing the best and largest interests of the metropolis, as a measure of immediate and pressing necessity, carefully drawn to secure economy and prudence in the exceution of the work. A retrospect of the history of our water supply, an intelligent view of the present and future growth of the city, furnish abundant evidence that before such a work can be completed the city will have entirely outgrown the

social and assurance that in these efforts I have your social acoperation.

PUBLIC LAMPS AND BATES.

The number of street lamps was increased from 23,343 to 23,468. A contract was made with the Brush Electric Light Company to light Broadway and Fifth ave., between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth-sts., between Fourth and Fifth-aves., Thirty-fourth-st., between Broadway and Fifth-ave., and Madison and Union-squares, until May 1st, 1882, at 87,400 per annum. The cight public buths were painted and repaired in the spring and opened to the public June 1st. The attend-ance in June was—make, 347,839; females, 140,228; total, 488,007.

The department collected and paid into the City Treas-

ury :
Revenue from Croton water service.... {
Revenue for vault permits.
Revenue for sewer permits.
Revenue for water metres.
Revenue for restoration of pavement.
Revenue from miscellaucous items.

NINE YEARS AT A CROWDED CORNER.

SOME EXPERIENCES OF THE POLICEMAN WHO IS STATIONED AT BROADWAY AND FULTON-ST.

Policeman John Britton, who is stationed at Breadway and Fulton-st., and assists some men, many women and a few children to cross those crowded streets from 8 a, m. until 6 p. m. every day, has been on from 8 a.m. until 6 p. m. every day, has been on the Broadway squad for fifteen years and has held his present position for nine years. He is tall, finely formed, and has the reputation on the force of being a superior athlete, especially excelling in throwing and lifting heavy weights. He is also known as an efficient and faithful policeman. Dur-

celling in throwing and lifting heavy weights. He is also known as an efficient and faithful policeman. During all kinds of weather he is at his post, and skilfgily pilots timid persons taroagh the lines of carts, draya, warons and stares that is constantly passing this point, A Tribune reporter questioned Britton recently regarding his experience.

"We have a good many cases of pocket-picking here in the course of a year," he said. This corner affords especial opportunities for it. There are so many people passing here and they are so, erowded together that it is often an easy mutter for one to steal a watch and chain and get away before the loss is discovered; at least, it would be if we were not particularly watchful."

"What is the method followed by the pickpecket in operating here!"

"Generally several of them go together—cay four or five. They operate on one man. They pick him out, and then as he reaches the corner and is pushed in with the crowd they close around him. One pushes against one side, so as to keep the arm of the victim up, and one on the other side does the same. One will keep crowding from behind and another will probably be close in front, so that the poor fellow is pinioned in on all sides. He is utterly known at the time of what is going on, and only thinks that he has got into the usual crowd. While held in this way one of the pickpockets manages to relieve him of his watch and chain, as they are generally the things they take. They do not attempt to get money, as any effort of that kind would attract the notice of the victim. As soon as they accomplish their purpose, they work out of the crowd, and are away before their victim is aware of his loss. He finds this out after he has get away, when it is too late to identify any one as the robber, and too late, therefore, to do anything to recover the stolen property."

"Are cases of this kind as frequent as they used to

"Are cases of this kind as frequent as they used bet"

"Yes, and if anything, more so. For a time no pocketpicking may occur here, and then suddenly there will be
two cases right along. There were five cases last winter. The reason matters are worse in this respect is
that a young class of theves is growing up
in this city who are specially educated in this
direction. You will find no old person among pickpockets; they all allyoung. There is a class of desperate
young 'roughs' coming up who have been trained by
old heads, and are skilled in all kinds of street thieving
villany. We know them pretty well and keep a sharp
watch on them."

10WA CROPS DAMAGED.

A dispatch to The Inter-Ocean from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, says:

"Private crop reports from seventy of the ninety-nine counties in this State indicate that the wheat and cora will not average more than two-thirds of a crop. The clinich bugs are reported numerous in ten or a dozen counties, and they are at work in more than half of the State. The army worms appeared in about twenty "To will is to be able." "Vouloir pourceir" is, "I want power."
Sir John Bennett's signet ring is daily worn by the President of the Chamber. I repeat the anecdote because I know it to be true, I having in Sir John Bennett's name presented the signet ring to Gambetta. and been present at the interview in